

It, imprisoned nine men behind a column of coal forty yards thick. Continuous operations for their rescue resulted in opening communications with them to-day. Five were found alive. Four had wandered to other parts of the mine, and it is believed, perished.

**COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.**  
Charles Bradshaw and Mrs. Annie Besant, the free thought advocates, who were recently arrested on a charge of printing and publishing a pamphlet alleged to be of an immoral character and whose case was adjourned to allow time to prepare their defense, have been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances.

**THEY HAVE NOT FAILED.**  
The Liverpool Courier says its statement published yesterday of the failure of Messrs. Goulson, Walker & Co., merchants, was untrue.

**THE PLAGUE IS INCREASING IN BAHAMA.**

**CUBA.**

**THE BANK OF SAN JOME DECLARED SOLVENT.**

**THE FINE OF CHINA** says its trustworthy information that the Banco San Jome will pay all deposits.

**THE NEW DOMINION.**

**CENTENNIAL AWARD TO MANITOBA.**

**OTTAWA, April 19, 1877.**

The Province of Manitoba has been awarded a medal by the Centennial Commissioners for its display of wheat, seeds and cereals at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

**LIFE INSURANCE LOBBY WORK.**

A number of life insurance men are in the city, endeavoring to obtain a disallowance of the new life insurance bill in the Senate.

**GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN.**

**TORONTO, April 19, 1877.**

A special cable despatch to the Globe from London, 18th inst., says:—"The Times to-day announces that it is understood that Mr. Childers will become President of the amalgamated Grand Trunk and Great Western boards. It has been agreed that the receipts of the two railroads shall be pooled, the Grand Trunk receiving sixty-five per cent and the Western thirty-five."

**RAILWAY RUMOR DENIED.**

**HAMILTON, Ont., April 19, 1877.**

The announcement in the London Times of yesterday that the Grand Trunk and Great Western companies had amalgamated is denied by the Great Western authorities here on the authority of advice from the head office, London.

**STRIKE OF SAILORS.**

**ST. JOHN, N. B., April 19, 1877.**

A large number of sailors in port struck to-day for higher wages. The members of the Laborers' Association resolved to strike work to-morrow if sailors are allowed to continue loading vessels in port. The harbor is now full of shipping.

**THE ST. LAWRENCE OPEN.**

**MONTREAL, April 19, 1877.**

The Longueuil ferryboats commenced running to-day, the shore ice having moved off last night.

**FIRST ARRIVAL FROM MAGDALEN ISLANDS.**

**HALIFAX, N. S., April 19, 1877.**

The first vessel from the Magdalen Islands since November arrived at St. John's, Cape Breton, to-day. Brig Sibola, from St. Pierre, arrived at the Islands early in the winter. The crew were saved. On the 22d of December twelve men landed in a small boat, having abandoned in a sinking condition the bark Sibola, laden with cattle for Quebec. The crew were badly frozen. The island's coal supply on the shore ice has been a failure. The sailing vessels have not yet been heard from. Herring have not yet appeared.

**SMALLPOX DISAPPEARING.**

**WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 19, 1877.**

The Free Press semi-officially announces the resignation of the Executive Council of the Province of Keweenaw. The members of the Council have also relinquished their functions as a Board of Health, smallpox having disappeared.

**PRESIDENT GRANT.**

**HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19, 1877.**

Ex-President Grant will remain here until next Monday, and it is now stated positively that ex-Senator Cameron will not accompany him on his European tour.

**THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.**

**POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 19, 1877.**

There are no new developments in the engineers' strike to report from this end. The Brotherhood men are working hard to induce those at work to join their cause, with little success. All the trains were nearly on time. At Palo Alto there are a large number of loaded coal cars standing waiting for engines and taking up so much room that the tracks are blocked. This, it is thought, will compel a suspension of mining operations by Saturday, throwing thousands of men out of work. Two largely attended meetings have been held by the strikers since yesterday, the proceedings of which are kept secret.

**A PROPOSITION FROM THE ENGINEERS.**

**READING, Pa., April 19, 1877.**

A representative of the Reading Times and Dispatch has interviewed with a view to the members of the Reading Division Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers this morning, who authorized the publication of the following proposition to General Manager Woolton:—

The insurance circular of the Reading Railroad Company to be withdrawn, the company to pay the engineers the same wages they were receiving when they were employed, and promise that there shall be no further reduction of wages. The engineers agree on their part that they, their firemen and all the other employees will return to work, and there shall be no strike at any time if the above conditions are not broken by the company.

There were three largely attended meetings held to-day—two of conductors, baggage masters and brakemen, at Giesler's Hall; one of firemen, at Fulton Hall, and one of engineers, at the residence of Mr. William Parker, of the Committee of Engineers, in session at Philadelphia, was present and addressed them.

**STRIKE OF CLEVELAND COOPERS.**

**CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 19, 1877.**

About 1,500 coopers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company of this city struck this morning on account of a ten per cent reduction in their wages. The Standard Oil Company have a large number of barrels in stock, and their business will not be embarrassed by the strike.

**TOWN OFFICERS ARRESTED.**

**[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]**

**LANCASTER, Ohio, April 19, 1877.**

James G. Brown and John Smith, Trustees of Violet township, were arrested to-day by a United States marshal and taken to Cincinnati for trial on a charge of violating the Ohio Election laws last November.

**CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.**

**[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]**

**LANCASTER, Ohio, April 19, 1877.**

At the Temperance meeting in the State Reform School yesterday over five hundred boys signed the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages.

**THE SCHOONER MONTANA SEIZURE.**

**SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1877.**

A San Diego press despatch says the United States ship Lackawanna was served at Mazatlan, but had not nothing with regard to the seizure of the American schooner Montana. She was to leave in a day or two for La Paz to call, when she will proceed to Acapulco to assist the case of Consul Sutter against the Diaz authorities.

**INDICTMENTS QUASHED.**

**ST. LOUIS, April 19, 1877.**

Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, has sustained a motion to quash the indictments against John T. Douglass, E. W. Bryant, A. W. Hough and John S. Packer, officers of the late of the leading companies, charged with perjury, and also pleas of want of jurisdiction in the cases of S. W. Lomax and M. Britton, charged with the same offense.

**LIFE SENTENCE FOR ARSON.**

**ROXBURY, N. Y., April 19, 1877.**

Silas D. Keyser, charged with being accessory before the fact to the crime of arson, committed by William J. Conroy, was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Ingalls to imprisonment for life in Clinton Prison. Conroy was tried, convicted and sentenced to the same place and for the same time in February.

## LOUISIANA.

### Practical End of the Prolonged Muddle.

#### STATE HOUSE LEGISLATORS DRIFTING.

#### A Returning Board Quorum in the Nicholls Legislature.

#### THE TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

#### Packard's Programme for Continuing the Contest.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

**NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1877.**

As anticipated in last night's despatches, the break up of the Packard Legislature took place to-day, about a dozen drifting off into the Nicholls Legislature, which now has a well-established Returning Board quorum in both branches.

**IN THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE.**

Early in the day the Packard organization went into caucus to consider the situation, and, as usual in such desperate cases, the scene soon became a perfect bedlam. General McMillan endeavored, in a well considered speech, to allay the excitement and induce them to accept the situation. He saw nothing to be gained by prolonging a now useless opposition, and maintained it as their duty to support the policy of the administration. He vindicated President Hayes from all responsibility, and placed it upon General Grant for not detaching the legal government when attacked by an armed force on the 9th of January last. At the conclusion of his speech, which was bitterly denigrated by the majority present, he withdrew and will not return to the State House.

**NO GENERAL STAMPEDE.**

As yet no general stampede has taken place. Warmoth and his friends having been comparatively successful in holding them together to-day, but even they regard extensive defections to-night and to-morrow as almost inevitable.

**PACKARD WILL DEPART.**

Under his reverses Packard still maintains a bold front. He stated this afternoon that he had abundant reasons, means and friends to hold out at the State House until the President will be compelled to decide between the claims of the dual governments. He treats the defection of his members of the Legislature very lightly and says they will all come back again.

**PACKARD'S PROGRAMME.**

His programme appears to be to await the adjournment of the Nicholls Legislature, when he expects to re-establish his quorum and elect the short term United States Senator, thus transferring the case to Washington. His apparent confidence, however, shared by the other leaders, who speak despondingly and wear very long faces. Many of them to-day were clothed with leading democratic politicians, as though searching for a soft spot on which to fall.

**THE COMMISSION.**

The Commissioners have been busy all day preparing their report, which appears to go to Washington in action, but they expect to finish up to-night and hope to leave to-morrow.

**GOVERNOR NICHOLLS' ASSURANCES.**

The commission's report to the President by telegraph to-day includes the following letter from Governor Nicholls referring to the joint resolutions heretofore telegraphed:—

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF LOUISIANA,**

**NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1877.**

To Hon. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE, JOHN R. HAWLEY, JOHN M. HANLON, JOHN C. BROWN and WAYNE MACY:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. In so doing I desire to say that they express not merely abstract ideas, but the conviction of our people, which will be practically executed by them through their representatives, their courts and their executive government.

As the Chief Magistrate of the State, I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**FIRST.**—A vigorous and efficient enforcement of the laws, so that all persons and property will be fully and equally protected, and public order and peace will be maintained in person where any disorders may menace the public peace or the political rights of any citizen.

**SECOND.**—The establishment of a system of public education, to be supported by equal and uniform taxation upon property, so that all, without regard to race or color, may have the benefit of a common school education.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel that I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will be a government of the people, for the people.

**THIRD.**—The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great national resources of this State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from this territory is a matter of course, and that I will not only my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to the end that they may be thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just men are established. I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics and consolidate the people on a basis of equal rights and equal protection, and I am confident that I shall